

Joseph and Margaretha¹ Plassmeyer

Joseph Plassmeyer (1841-1930)

Margaretha Bode Winkelman Plassmeyer (1837-1882)

John Gerhard Winkelman (1833 - 1865)

Elizabeth Morfeld Plassmeyer (1846-1925)

Joseph Plassmeyer

On November 6 or 7, 1857, after a passage from Bremerhaven of two to three months, the Anna Delius with its passengers of German immigrants arrived at New Orleans. Among the passengers were Henry and Elizabeth Plassmeyer and their six children. By 1861 two of the children, Joseph and Anton, would be serving in the Union Army. A third brother would join the Army a year later and a fourth would serve in the enrolled militia. By the end of 1864, two of the brothers would die of illness contracted during the war and one would be discharged from the Army due to illness.

The family departed their home of the Plassmeyer Koetterhof # 39, a small landholding in the rural area of Benteler in Prussia, in August, 1857. Benteler is just north of Lippstadt in what is now the German State of Nordrhein-Westfalen. Both parents had been born in the village of Mastholte just a few miles to the east. Mastholte was the German home of hundreds of the German immigrants who settled in and around Westphalia, Missouri. The parents were married in the St. Margareta's Church in Wadersloh, another small town in the area, and the family worshiped at that parish. The children were all born on the Koetterhof. Anton was born in 1836, Herman in 1839, Joseph in 1841, John in 1843, Elisabeth in 1847 and Gerhard in 1852. Another son, Henry was born in 1851, but died within a few days of his birth.

After crossing the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, the family traveled up the Mississippi River, the Missouri River, and the Osage River and arrived at the Westphalia Landing near the mouth of the Maries River in Osage County probably shortly before Christmas, 1857.² They were within just a few miles of their destination near Westphalia, Missouri. From the Westphalia Landing, the family traveled to the home of Caspar Heckemeyer.³ He and his family had settled near Westphalia some years earlier. One story from Colonel Joseph Plassmeyer, Joseph's son, is that sixteen-year-old Joseph thought the last few miles of the journey was the most difficult because he had to carry a basket filled with some of the family's possession for the four or five miles from the landing to the Caspar Heckemeyer home. They arrived with "... all kinds of furniture, even bedding, and four hundred dollars in cash."⁴

After spending part of the winter with the Heckemeyer family, the family settled on a small farm on the Westphalia-Koeltztown road just a few miles from Westphalia. Joseph apparently worked for Caspar Heckemeyer for a few years because he is listed as a servant in the household of Caspar Heckemeyer in the 1860 census.⁵

At some time in the spring or summer of 1861, Joseph and three friends decided to go to Colorado to the gold fields. They outfitted themselves with tools and equipment loaded onto an oxcart and started for Colorado by way of Council Bluffs, Iowa and Omaha, Nebraska. They may have travelled a few days along the Platte River west of Omaha. They met so many people coming back from Colorado telling stories of lawlessness and horrible conditions in the gold fields that they turned back to Missouri, sold their cart and oxen and joined the Union Army.⁶

Joseph joined Company D of the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry on September 20, 1861 at Medora, Missouri. His brother, Anton, joined on September 24.⁷ Both men were corporals. Medora, also known as St. Aubert, was a small town on the Missouri River and Missouri Pacific Railroad in northern Osage county. After some time, the men became bored with the isolation of Medora and demanded to be marched to Westphalia. A mild revolt convinced their officers of the wisdom of the move, and they arrived at Westphalia on 1 January 1862. They paraded through the town on the next day, and the townspeople celebrated them for several days.⁸ No doubt they also drank their fair share of beer from the local brewery.



Joseph Plassmeyer at left and Anton Plassmeyer 1862

Joseph and Anton along with the other members of Company D were mustered into service on January 10, 1862 at Castle Rock on the Osage River in Osage County. The town had been founded by the commander of their regiment, Colonel George B. Boomer, a few years earlier.

Joseph continued to serve with the regiment until about early September 1862. He was promoted to fifth Sergeant in April 1862 while the regiment was at New Madrid, Missouri.⁹ The regiment was not present for the Battle of Shiloh, but in mid-April moved to Hamburg Landing on the Tennessee River just upstream from Pittsburg Landing which is near the Shiloh battlefield.¹⁰ The regiment then fought in the siege of Corinth in May and later in the battles

of Corinth and Iuka.¹¹ In about early September, Joseph succumbed to the heat of northern Mississippi and may have been wounded. In the 1930's Joseph's oldest son, Henry (Rev. Theodosius Plassmeyer), recalling what his father told him, wrote that Joseph was wounded twice

and suffered sunstroke at Iuka in Mississippi.¹² Joseph was treated at Corinth, but then transferred to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. He arrived there on November 26, 1862. He was discharged due to disability for a heart condition and chronic diarrhea at Jefferson Barracks on December 16, 1862.¹³

After his discharge, Joseph probably lived with his parents and brother, Herman, on their farm. He is listed as a farmer just below Herman on the roster of persons subject to military duty under the Draft or Enrollment Act of 1863.¹⁴ By 1864, Joseph had recovered and was working for a local storekeeper hauling freight from the Westphalia Landing on the Osage River. During Price's Raid through Missouri in the summer and fall of 1864, his troops under Confederate General J.O. Shelby passed through Osage County. On the evening of about October 7, Joseph was stopped by a Confederate patrol which demanded to know if he was a Union soldier. They did not believe his denial because he was wearing parts of a Union Army uniform and took him before Confederate General J.O. Shelby who was camped at Westphalia. General Shelby asked Joseph if he could produce a responsible citizen who would verify his story. The next morning the pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Westphalia, Father Goelding, appeared at General Shelby's tent and assured the general that Joseph was not a Union soldier. General Shelby then ordered Joseph released, but minus his Union Army overcoat.¹⁵ Others were not so fortunate. Ferdinand Linneman was captured alive by the Confederates, but his decapitated body was found after the raiders departed.¹⁶

In the meantime, Anton continued to serve with Company D of the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted from 2nd Corporal to 1st Corporal on 15 July 1862. After the fighting around Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi, the regiment participated in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, crossing the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, MS and was involved in the fighting through the fall of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. The regiment was in the thick of the fighting at Champion's Hill on May 16, 1863¹⁷ and in the siege of Vicksburg. In October - November 1863, the regiment, now part of Sherman's Army of the Tennessee, moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee. On 25 November 1863, Anton was taken prisoner by the Confederates during the fighting on Tunnel Hill on the northern end of Missionary Ridge east of Chattanooga.¹⁸ He may have been held at Libby Prison in Richmond initially, but he spent most of his captivity in the Andersonville Prison in southwest Georgia. He died there on 24 August, 1864 and is buried in the Andersonville National Cemetery.¹⁹

The 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry then continued under Sherman's command through the battles for Atlanta and the March to the Sea. The term of service of the original volunteers ended on 9 January 1865 while the regiment was at Savannah and some of the men took their discharge and returned home. Others, called "veteran volunteers" continued to serve and participated in the campaign through the Carolinas and paraded through Washington, D.C on 24 May 1865.²⁰

John Plassmeyer, a younger brother of Joseph and Anton, also joined the Union Army. On 20 August, 1862, he joined the 28th Missouri Volunteer Infantry at Jefferson City, Missouri. When



John Plassmeyer about 1862

the 28th Missouri Volunteer Infantry failed to completely organize, it was merged with the 9th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry to form the 10th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.²¹ John served as a private in Company G. His service included a period of detached service around Vicksburg. He was ill part of the time and spent time in hospitals in Memphis, Tennessee, in Benton Barracks in Missouri and in a convalescent camp near Vicksburg. He returned to Jefferson City, Missouri on furlough in late November or early December 1864 and died in Jefferson City on 15 December, 1864.²² He is buried in the old St. Joseph's Cemetery in Westphalia, Missouri.

Another brother, Herman Plassmeyer, served in Company M of the 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia along with many of the other young men of the community.

Company M was organized in Westphalia, Missouri in September 1862. He was ordered into service on September 12 and served an initial period of about 30 days.²³ There is no record of further service by Herman. He never married and probably lived on the small farm where the family had originally settled until his death in 1903. He is buried in the new St. Joseph's Cemetery in Westphalia, Missouri.

Joseph's sister, Elizabeth, married Peter Gelven in 1871, and lived near Luystown, Missouri, just north of Linn. She died in 1919²⁴ and is buried in Frankenstein, a small town north of Linn, Missouri. His youngest brother, Gerhard, married Elizabeth Holterman in 1885, and established a farm north of Westphalia. He served as the Osage County Assessor and as an elected official in various other county offices. He also served as a Missouri state legislator and president of the Bank of Westphalia.²⁵ He died in 1929 and is buried in Westphalia, Missouri.

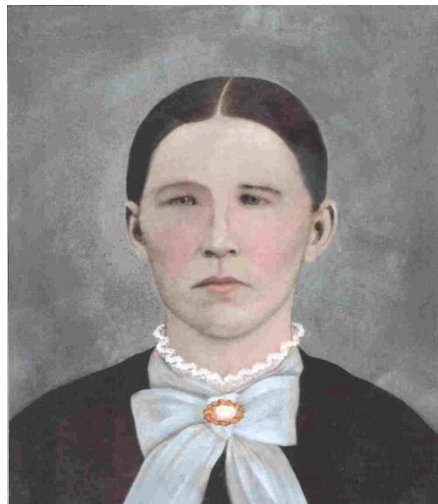
Margaretha Bode and John Gerhard Winkelman

The Bode family traces its European roots to the small town of Erkeln east of Paderborn in the German state of Nordrhein-Westfalen. The town itself dates from the time of Charlemagne, about 800, and it appears to have had its start with the establishment of the Monastery of Corvey.²⁶

Margaretha's father was John Bernard Bode, one of three brothers, who immigrated to the United States and settled in the Westphalia community in Osage County, Missouri. His parents were John George Bode and Elizabeth Schroeder who were married in 1805 in Peckelsheim, a

town near Erkeln. The available records show that John George Bode was married three times, having been widowed twice and had children from all three marriages. It is therefore easy to get members of the Bode clan confused.²⁷

John Bernard Bode arrived in the United States in April 1834 and first settled in Rochester, NY. There he met and married Maria Clara Ries, the daughter of Martin Ries. The name of her mother is not in the available records. They were married on January 26, 1836. The Ries family came from southern Germany, the town of Gamburg on the Tauber, in what is now the German state of Baden-Württemberg.



Margaretha Bode Winkelman Plassmeyer
1837 - 1882

While in Rochester, NY, they had four children, twins Margaretha and Theresa born on February 17, 1837 (Theresa died on November 16, 1837), John Bernard, born on October 1, 1840, and Mary, born December 22, 1841.

In October 1842, the family moved to the Westphalia community in Osage County, Missouri and settled on a farm near the present day town of Folk. They were probably influenced by Charles, the youngest of the three brothers, who had settled near Folk some years earlier. The oldest of the three brothers, Henry, arrived in Osage County in 1853 and also settled near Folk. Margaretha was five when the family moved to Missouri. She presumably grew up on the farm with her parents and her younger brothers and sisters.

John Bernard and Maria Clara Bode had six more children after their move to Missouri; however, several of them died while very young.

Another Henry Bode, the son of their older half-brother, settled near Koeltztown in the mid-1850s, and a distant cousin, Anton Bode, settled near Westphalia in 1854.

On May 9, 1861 Margaretha married John Gerhard Winkelman and moved into a two-room log cabin on a small farm near the junction of Deer Creek and the Maries River a few miles south of Westphalia.²⁸ The notation of the drawing of the log cabin says it was the first home of the Joseph Plassmeyer family with the dates 1818 – 1880. The cabin may have been built as early as 1818; however, it only became the first home of the Joseph Plassmeyer family in 1867 when Joseph married Margaretha Bode Winkelman, the widow of John Gerhard Winkelman. John Carnes entered, that is purchased the land from the federal government in 1839. He or others may have lived there before 1839. He sold it to the Winkelman family in 1849. Henry Winkelman then sold it to his son, John Gerhard in 1861,²⁹ the year he married Margaretha Bode.

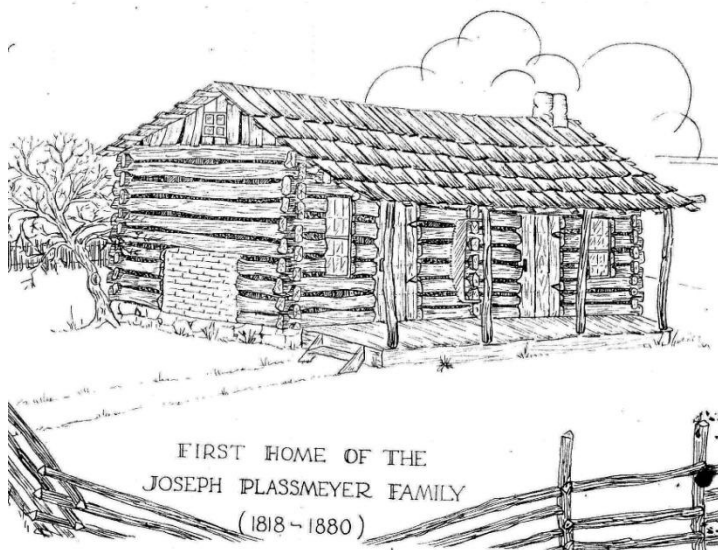
The Winkelman family originated in Mastholte in Prussia and had arrived in the Westphalia community in 1847. They settled near a large spring along Deer Creek about a half mile

upstream from where Deer Creek empties into the Maries River.³⁰ John Gerhard, born on July 1, 1833 was the third of seven children of John Henry and Maria (Huecker) Winkelman. John Gerhard purchased the land around the cabin from his father for \$1,000.³¹ John Gerhard and Margaretha had two children, Herman and Bernard; however, on March 25, 1865, John Gerhard died leaving Margaretha with the two small children. Margaretha's father may have lived with them because he remained with Margaretha on the farm for some time after John Gerhard Winkelman's death.³²

Joseph Plassmeyer and Margaretha Bode, widow of John Gerhard Winkelman³³

On February 5, 1867, Joseph married Margaretha Bode, the widow of John Gerhard Winkelman.³⁴ They lived in the two-room log cabin on the farm of about 142 acres, and Joseph bought the farm from the estate of Gerhard Winkelman.³⁵ They had five children, all born in the log cabin:³⁶ Henry born March 28, 1868; Martin, born February 4, 1871; Mary, born November 12, 1872; John who died as an infant on March 20, 1875; and Clara, born March 23, 1876. Joseph had a building program that he discussed with his son, Henry. He built a log house (Later known to the family as the "summer kitchen") in about 1870 that was also used as a workshop and smokehouse. The impression given is that they continued to live in the log cabin as well as partially in the new log house. His son Henry wrote of sleeping in the upper part of the old log cabin and waking up covered with snow on winter mornings. After the log house was built, he and the hired hands slept in it in the upstairs room. About 1872 Joseph built a large grain and hay barn just to the south of the log house. In 1880-1881, he built a substantial brick house for the family. He employed an architect from Jefferson City to design the house, but the bricks were burned on the farm and the stone for the foundation was quarried from a line of rock about a half mile north of the house. The house was built on a low ridge so on both sides of the house rock walls were built and the space filled to provide a more level area. On one side the fill

provided the space for a yard and on the other space for a large garden.



Tragedy struck in the winter of 1881 - 1882 when a typhoid epidemic swept through the Maries River Valley. Margaretha helped care for many of the neighbors who became sick, but eventually everyone in the family except Joseph and Clara fell ill. Margaretha and her son, Bernard, died. Margaretha on February 15 and Bernard on March 20. They are both buried in the old St. Joseph Cemetery

(1861-1865 Home of John Gerhard and Margaretha Bode Winkelman
1865-1867 Home of Margaretha Bode Winkelman, widow of John Gerhard Winkelman

1867 – 1880 Home of Joseph and Margaretha Bode Winkelman Plassmeyer

in Westphalia.³⁷ Then on May 2, 1883, Joseph married Elizabeth Morfeld, and as Joseph's son, Henry wrote in the 1930s, "...life went on again as before."³⁸ The planned stock barn just to the west of the brick house was completed and other improvements on the farm continued.

Joseph Plassmeyer and Elizabeth Morfeld

Elizabeth Morfeld was also born in Mastholte, Prussia, the European home so many of the Germans who settled in the Westphalia community in Osage County, MO. She was born in 1846, the third of the five children of Johann George Hermmorfeld and Gertrude Haselhorst who came to the United States in 1851.³⁹ The name was probably shortened to Morfeld after they arrived. A persistent story in the family is that Elizabeth was illiterate. One source of this story is Joseph's grandson, Vincent. When Joseph's son, Martin, decided to move to the farm but before the family actually moved in 1911, Vincent spent the winter of 1910 – 1911 at the farm



with his grandparents. He spoke of Elizabeth being illiterate. There appears to be no other source for this story. It may be that Elizabeth was truly illiterate. It also could be that Elizabeth could speak and write only German. Vincent whose language was English, could not communicate with her and therefore assumed she was illiterate and the story persisted in the family. If she was illiterate, she certainly must have been interested in the education of the children. Her only child, Joseph, attended St. Louis University and graduated from West Point in 1909. Her two stepsons received more education than most children of the time, and her two stepdaughters likely

The brick farmhouse as it appeared in about 1907

attended Winkelman School, the neighborhood school, through the eighth grade.

We don't know much about the life of the family after 1884 except Joseph continued to improve and expand the farm. He went to considerable effort to improve the farm. He continued to

repair the damage caused by erosion in the upland and cleared or perhaps continued clearing the bottom fields.⁴⁰ The upland was cleared before he acquired the farm, but little is known about when the bottom lands were cleared. He also built rock dams along the Maries River and the branch (Deer Creek) to protect the bottom fields and built a drainage ditch on the northern edge of what is known as the low bottom. He expanded the farm by buying adjacent pasture land and small farms. As late as 1905 he purchased 162 acres on what is now State Road T and later made several small additions.⁴¹ Either he or his son, Martin, planted a large apple orchard of about two acres at the east end of the bottom field. Just to the north of the log house, one of them planted a small orchard of peach, pear, and cherry trees and a small grape arbor about 50 feet long. When he retired from farming in 1911, he had expanded the farm to over 500 acres.

He also helped other young men in the community purchase farms. He borrowed money at 6% and loaned it them at 8%. Then he travelled with them to inspect the land they wanted to buy to make sure they were getting good land on which they could make a living. He travelled as far as Maries and Miller counties to inspect these lands. He also loaned money to others. When he died in 1930, he left his children bank certificates worth over \$13,000 and notes of loans to individuals of over \$43,000.⁴² Given the economic conditions in the United States at the time, the value of the notes has to be questioned, and it is not known whether all the loans to individuals were ever repaid.

When Margaretha died in 1882, Joseph was appointed administrator of her estate and guardian and curator for Herman Winkelman and curator of the estate of Bernard Winkelman. Some years later in 1887, Herman brought a legal action against Joseph alleging that Joseph had not handled the estate of Bernard nor the funds due Herman properly. They settled the case in November 1887 with Joseph paying Herman a total of \$2 500.⁴³ Joseph paid Herman the \$2,500 on March 5, 1888 but received credit for \$1,364 previously paid.⁴⁴ Despite this dispute, there seems to have been no long-standing antagonism between Herman Winkelman and the Joseph Plassmeyer family. Joseph Plassmeyer's grandchildren knew Herman Winkelman as "Uncle Herman." After Herman Winkelman married Johanna Melies in 1888,⁴⁵ Paul H. Plassmeyer remembers visiting his Uncle Herman on his farm near Wardsville, Missouri. The Plassmeyer family would travel to Wardsville by farm wagon, perhaps crossing the Osage River at Bode's Ferry, and stay 3 or 4 days with the children sleeping on the dining room floor.

Joseph did not attend school in the United States, but he learned to read and speak English well.



Winkelman School about 1906 with teacher, 16-year-old Otilia Biesmeyer, in front of the building

Also, his letters show that he could write in English to some degree.⁴⁶ Despite his lack of formal education after arrival in the United States, Joseph seemed to have an unusual interest in education. He served on the school board of the Winkelman School,

the local one-room, hewn-log school located about one-half mile north of the family homestead. On long winter evenings, Joseph read stories and novels from their subscription to the German Amerika to the family and also from books borrowed from the parish library.⁴⁷ All three of his sons attended school through at least high school. His oldest son, Henry, became a Franciscan priest, taking the name of Theodosius. He thus became known as Father Theodosius Plassmeyer. His youngest son, Joseph, graduated from West Point in 1909 and served in the US Cavalry for 26 years, including service in France and Germany during WWI. His other son, Martin, attended a high school in Linn, Missouri.⁴⁸

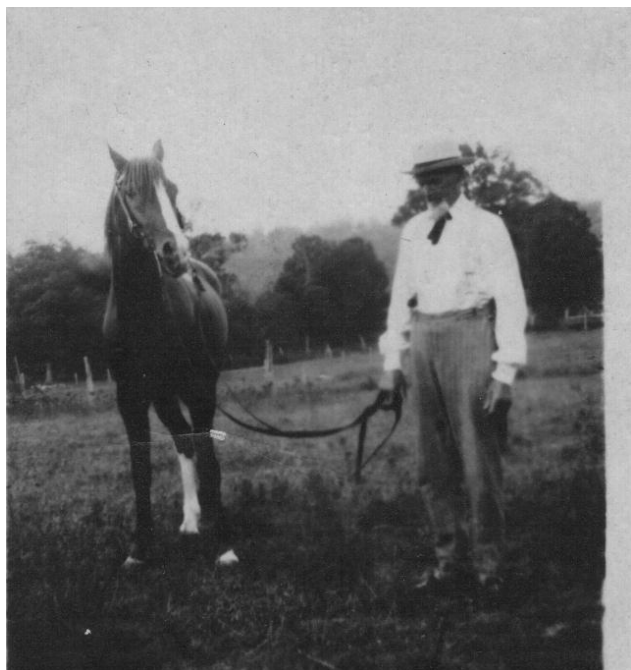
Despite his discharge from the Union Army for heart disease, Joseph enjoyed generally good health. However when the temperature reached into the 90s, he did suffer lingering effects of the sunstroke he suffered in northern Mississippi. He had appendicitis probably in the 1890s, and a surgeon from St. Louis came to the farm and operated on a table in the house.⁴⁹

In 1879 Joseph applied for a pension for his service in the Union Army during the Civil War. His first request seems to have been denied, but in 1883 he was awarded a pension of \$6.00 per month retroactive to May 31, 1880. The pension was increased several times, and at the time of his death, he had received a pension of \$90 a month for several months.⁵⁰



1908 - Joseph and Elizabeth Plassmeyer 25th Wedding Anniversary in front of farmhouse. Joseph tall man between two center posts at left, Elizabeth with flowers to Joseph's right. Their son, Henry (Rev Theodosius) to right and rear of Elizabeth. Their son, Martin between two right posts. Martin's wife, Anna, holding child in front of Martin.

In 1911, Joseph sold his farm to his son, Martin, and moved to Westphalia. Martin then moved back to the farm from Wardsville where he had operated a general store and served as postmaster and notary public. He married Anna Heislen in Wardsville in 1901. Martin's daughter, Margaret, remembered that the family made the move in 9 farm wagons. He lived on the farm until his death in 1947. Joseph's daughter, Clara, married Bernard F. Schwartz in 1898, and his daughter, Anna Maria (Mary), married Henry Adrian in 1903. Both lived on farms near that of their father. His surviving stepson, Herman Winkelman, married Johanna Melies in 1888 and settled on a farm near Wardsville, Missouri. Joseph's descendants still live on the farm he developed.



Joseph Plassmeyer in Westphalia about 1914 – 1916 with horse belonging to his son, Joseph

At its founding, he served on the board of directors of the Bank of Westphalia⁵¹ and that probably continued when he retired from farming in 1911 and moved with his wife, Elizabeth, to a house in Westphalia. He cared for horses belonging to his son, Joseph, when he served in the Army in the Philippine Islands from 1914 – 1916 and in France and Germany during WWI. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1925, and Joseph died on May 3, 1930. Both are buried in St Joseph's cemetery in Westphalia, Missouri.

Martin L Plassmeyer, a great-grandson of Joseph Plassmeyer

Colorado Springs, CO

21 August 2011

8 October 7, 2013: Third paragraph on page 1 and first paragraph on page 2 corrected and endnote 3 added to correct the relationship of Elizabeth (Heckemeyer) Plassmeyer and Caspar Heckemeyer. They were probably cousins, not siblings.

Appendix – Additional Photos



Joseph and Elizabeth Morfeld Plassmeyer Wedding Photo 1883



Joseph and Elizabeth Morfeld Plassmeyer in front of brick farmhouse about 1905 w Fr. John C. Melies at left



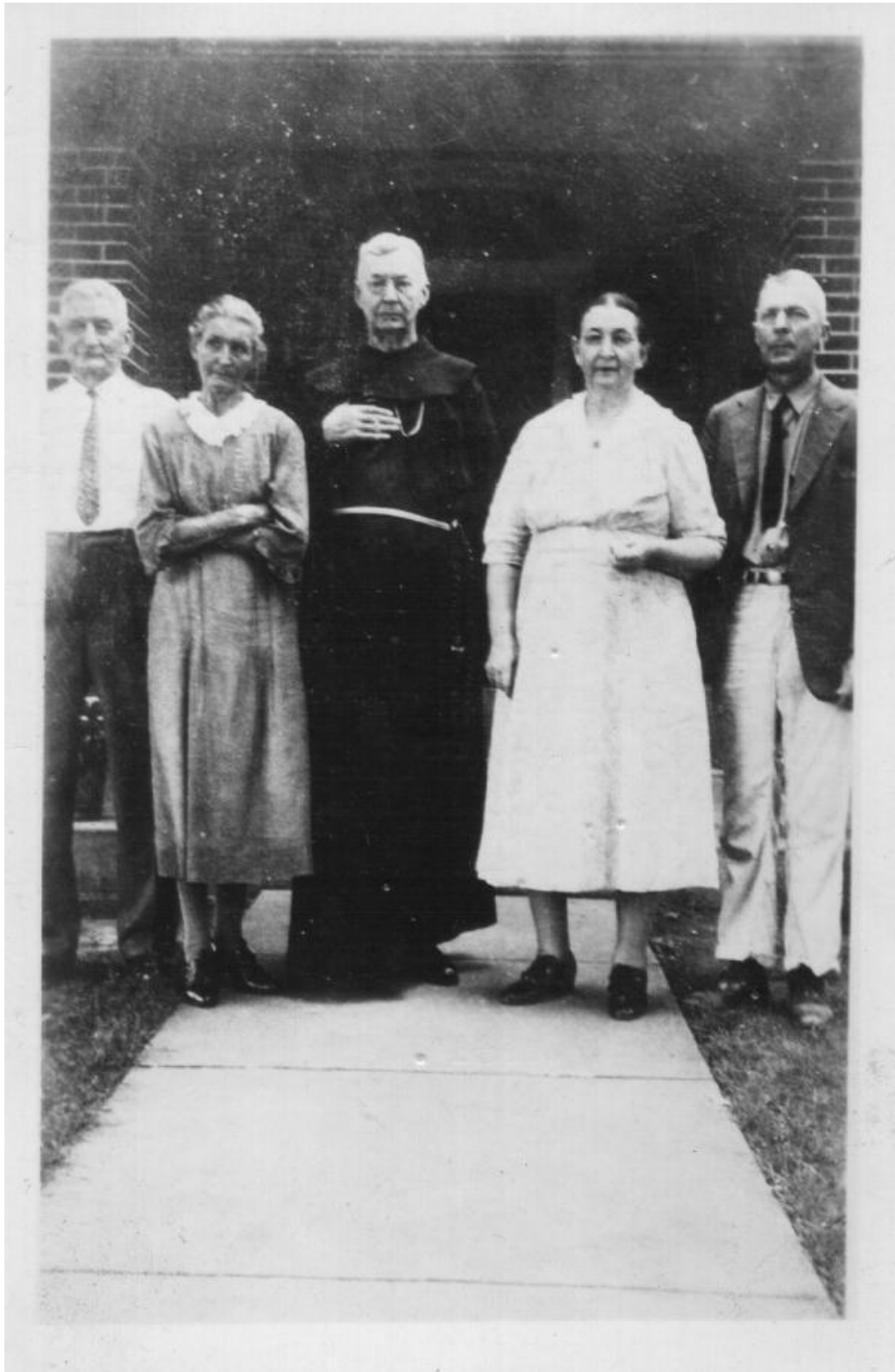
Summer 1907 – Farmhouse from the south showing the log house constructed in about 1870 (coved with siding by 1907) to the right of the house



Joseph and Elizabeth Morfeld Plassmeyer in Westphalia, MO about 1914 – 1916



Herman and Johanna Melies Winkelman and family at the farmhouse near Wardsville, MO 1913



About 1944 - At left four children of Joseph and Margaretha Bode Plassmeyer, L-R, Martin, Mary, Henry (Rev. Theodosius) Clara; at right only child of Joseph and Elizabeth Morfeld Plassmeyer, LTC Joseph Plassmeyer.



1908 – 25th Wedding Anniversary Joseph and Elizabeth (Morfeld) Plassmeyer. Seated Joseph and Elizabeth Plassmeyer. Standing Left to right: Clara Plassmeyer, daughter of Joseph and Margaretha (Bode) Plassmeyer; Herman Winkelman, step-son of Joseph Plassmeyer - son of Gerhard and Margaretha (Bode) Winkelman; Henry (Fr. Theodosius), Martin and Mary, children of Joseph and Margaretha (Bode) Plassmeyer. Absent as cadet at West Point is Joseph, only child of Joseph and Elizabeth Plassmeyer.

¹ Margaretha's name has at least four different spellings in the available documents. I choose this spelling because it is on her tombstone in the cemetery in Westphalia, MO.

² Plassmeyer, Rev. Theodosius, OFM, Father, p. 1. (A six-page manuscript written probably in the 1930s). Hereinafter cited as Rev. Plassmeyer, Father.

The Plassmeyer family left no written record of their passage from Bremerhaven to New Orleans; however, Carl Crede, who also settled in Westphalia, Missouri, in 1855, left a short journal describing the passage, Carl Crede's Trip to America in 1855, translated by A.E. Schroeder in March 1989. See CarlCredeTriptoAmerica1855.

³ Caspar Heckemeyer is probably a cousin to Elizabeth (Heckemeyer) Plassmeyer. In the six-page manuscript referenced in endnote 2, Fr. Theodosius refers to Caspar Heckemeyer as being an uncle of his father; however, the available family information does not show that Elizabeth had a brother named Caspar.

⁴ Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, p.1 See Father

⁵ 1860 Census, Schedule 1, Jackson Township, Osage County, Missouri, p. 16. The remainder of the family except John is listed on page 4. See 1860Census-JosephPlassmeyer

⁶ Plassmeyer, Rev. Theodosius, OFM, Note on family birthdates and Civil War service of Joseph Plassmeyer, undated. See FrTheo-Notebirthdates&CivilWar

⁷ Muster Records of Company D, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. See MusterRecordsJoseph&AntonPlassmeyer

⁸ Willibrand, W. Anthony, "Notes on its History During the Civil War," p. 3. Contained in History of the Founding of the Parish and Town of Westphalia Missouri from Aug 6, 1835 to Aug 6, 1935, Melies, Rev. J. C., ed. See Willibrand-NotesCivilWarWestphalia

⁹ Muster Records of Company D, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. See MusterRecordsJoseph&AntonPlassmeyer

¹⁰ Drawing of Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, April – May 1862 in Harpers Weekly. See HamburgLandingDrawing

¹¹ Cozzens, Peter. The Darkest Days of the War The Battles of Iuka and Corinth. Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1997. pp. 76-77, 82, 85, 93-95, 106, 325, 326.

¹² Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, p. 5. See Father

¹³ Certificate of Disability for Discharge for Sgt. Joseph Plassmeyer, 16 December 1862, signed at St. Louis, Missouri by Colonel Henry Almstedt. See CertDischgDisabJosephPlassmeyer

¹⁴ Part of CONSOLIDATED LIST of all persons of Class I, subject to duty in the Second Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Saint Louis and other, State of Missouri, enumerated during the month of July 1863, under the direction of E.E. Manwaring, Provost Marshall. See Jos&HermanPlassmeyerListJuly1863

¹⁵ Willibrand, Anthony, "Joseph Plassmeyer And "the Rebels" At Westphalia," in the Osage County newspaper, The Utterfied Democrat, Linn, Missouri, October 3, 1963, p. 5. See JosephPlassmeyer&RebelsWestphalia

¹⁶ Records of deaths, St Joseph Parish, 1864. See StJosephParishDeaths1864-1865

¹⁷ Smith, Timothy B., Champion Hill Decisive Battle for Vicksburg. New York: Savas Beatie LLC, 2006. pp. 246, 267, 269-270, 378.

¹⁸ Cozzens, Peter. The Shipwreck of Their Hopes. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1996. pp. 224, 226-227, 229, 232, 237, 407.

¹⁹ Muster-out Roll, Company D, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Savannah, GA, January 9, 1865; Memorandum of Prisoner of War Records. See AntonPlassmeyerMusterPOWRecords

²⁰ Dyer's Compendium, Pt. 3 (Regimental Histories) Missouri Volunteers, 26th Regiment Infantry.
See Dyer'sCompend26thMOVollnf

²¹ Eagleburger, Len. The Fighting 10th. Bloomington, IN, 2004. p. 59.

²² Extract Adjutant Generals Office, Washington, March 2, 1868 concerning service of John Plassmeyer.
See JohnPlassmeyerCivilWarRecord

²³ Record of Herman Plassmeyer service in Co M 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia.
See HermanPlassmeyerCivilWarRecord and HermanPlassmeyerandothersCivilWar28thEnrolledMilitia

²⁴ Death Certificate for Elizabeth Gelven. See ElizabethPlassmeyerDeathCert

²⁵ Extract from Missouri Manual (date unknown) re Gerhard Plassmeyer. See GerhardPlassmeyerPublicService

²⁶ Xaver Meier Kasper, Erkeln in Nethetal A review of the history of a village, written in 1956 for the 1100 years celebration in 1856. For a partially translated version see ErkelnGermanyHistory.
Also see the web site for Erkeln history at www.erkeln.de/heimatverein.

²⁷ Notes on Bode family by Clementine or Bernadine Winkelman and Edward L. Bode.
See NotesBodeFamilyHistory

²⁸ Marriage Records of May 9, 1861, St. Joseph Parish, Westphalia, MO.
See StJosephParishMarriages1861WinkelmanBode

²⁹ Notes from abstract of title prepared by Norbert B. Plassmeyer on April 26 and 27, 2008.
See NotesAbstractTitlebyNBPlassmeyer

³⁰ "Winkelman Family history," p. 232, St. Joseph Sesquicentennial 1835 – 1985 Westphalia, Mo, Mary Ann Crede Klebba, ed.

Reichel, Jackie, "Winkelman Family Articles," pp 151 – 155, 175th Anniversary of the St. Joseph Parish, 1835 – 2010 Westphalia, Missouri, Walsworth Publishing Company, Marceline, Missouri, 2010.

³¹ Notes from abstract of title prepared by Norbert B. Plassmeyer on April 26 and 27, 2008.
See NotesAbstractTitlebyNBPlassmeyer

³² Notes on Bode family by Clementine or Bernadine Winkelman and Edward L. Bode.
See NotesBodeFamilyHistory

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- ³³ Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, pp 1-6. The information concerning the Joseph Plassmeyer and Margaretha Bode Winkelman is from this document written by Rev. Theodosius Plassmeyer. See Father
- ³⁴ Marriage records of February 5, 1867, St. Joseph's Parish, Westphalia, MO.
See StJosephParishMarriages1867PlassmeyerBode
- ³⁵ Deed transferring title of the real estate to Joseph Plassmeyer, signed by Herman Winkelman, a brother of Gerhard Winkelman, as administrator of the estate of Gerhard Winkelman on 24 February 1868.
See DeedfarmtoJosephPlassmeyerbyHermanWinkelman
- ³⁶ Letter, Rev. Plassmeyer to his brother, Martin S. Plassmeyer, April 9, 1942. See FrTheoLetterApril9,1942
- ³⁷ Records of Deaths recorded between 1849 and 1906 at St. Joseph Parish in Westphalia, Missouri.
See StJosephParishDeathRecords1882
- ³⁸ St Joseph Parish Marriages 1883. See StJosephParishMarriages1883JosephPlassmeyer
Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, p. 5. See Father
- ³⁹ Bertling, Bert, Mastholte Die Geschichte zweier Gemeinden: Moese und Mastholte, 1997, Rehling, Graphischer, Betrieb GMBH & Verlag, Rietberg, p. 249.
- ⁴⁰ Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, p. 2. See Father
- ⁴¹ Notes from abstract of title prepared by Norbert B. Plassmeyer on April 26 and 27, 2008.
See NotesAbstractTitlebyNBPlassmeyer
- ⁴² Records of bank certificates and notes of loans to individuals, undated. See BankCert&NotesJosephPlassmeyer
- ⁴³ Agreement between Joseph Plassmeyer and Herman Winkelman, signed by both on November 14, 1887.
See AgreementJosephPlassmeyerand HermanWinkelman
- ⁴⁴ Record of receipt of \$2,500 signed by Herman Winkelman on March 5, 1888.
See ReceiptHermanWinkelmantoJosephPlassmeyer
- ⁴⁵ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House certified on July 19, 1999, section 8, p. 18. See NationalRegisterHistoricPlacesBoltonHouse.
- ⁴⁶ Letters written by Joseph Plassmeyer. See LettersJosephPlassmeyer
- ⁴⁷ Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, pp. 4-5. See Father
- ⁴⁸ Obituary of Martin S. Plassmeyer. See ObituaryMartinSPlassmeyer
- ⁴⁹ Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, p. 6. See Father
- ⁵⁰ Civil War pension records of Joseph Plassmeyer. See CivilWarPensionRecordsJosephPlassmeyer
- ⁵¹ Rev. Plassmeyer, Father, p. 6. See Father